THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,487, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
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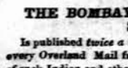
FOR LONDON.

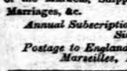
To sail about the 25th proximo.



THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.



THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,000 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 24th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.— The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about 20th February next.

MESSRS. GREEN'S new Clipper Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,200 Tons, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.
For further particulars apply to WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1863.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE fast-sailing French Ship GODAVERY, will sail for the above port on or about the 26th instant. For Freight, apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. F. G. BROWNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th January, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Saturday, the 24th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship EMEU, (1,600 Tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, at 9 A.M., from Mazgon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th instant.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th January, 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

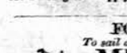
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch a Steamer as above, calling at the usual intermediate ports on the 8th February.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the S. MAHARAJ, Captain KINDER, as above, calling at the usual intermediate ports, on the 29th instant at 5 P.M., punctually.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CHARLES CALDER, with Mails and Passengers as above, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., (Limited.)

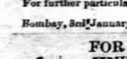
FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mundvie, should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE S. S. PIONEER, RICHARD TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched as above on MONDAY the 26th instant at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEWART & Co.

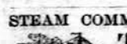
FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1863.

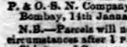
FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, C. PRIDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHAND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 22nd January 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock, yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 noon precisely.

For Freight and Passage, apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE & Co. Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Mathew's house.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Eloisa* Captain J. E. PHILPOT, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

D. H. CAMA & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1863. Agents for the *Eloisa*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Duke of Northumberland*, Captain E. BROWN, from London, are hereby requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo, as it comes to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain E. BROWN will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship.

JOHN TANNER & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th January 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Trenton*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS to-morrow, to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain WALKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

COUPLAND & Co., Agents for the *Trenton*.
Bombay, 20th January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the change of the date of departure of the English Mail, the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will by held on THURSDAY, the 29th, instead of WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, as notified in former Advertisements.

J. WRAY,
Byculla Club, 9th Jan. 1863. Honorary Secretary.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
MYJEE FAIR.

DURING the ensuing Fair at Myjee, a temporary Station will be opened there, and Goods and Passengers will be booked to and from Bombay and Byculla and Intermediate Stations on the North-Eastern Line to Myjee, and *vice versa*.

The booking will commence from MONDAY next, the 26th instant. The Fares for Passengers and Rates for Goods will be as under :—

	PASSENGERS.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Bombay to Myjee ...Rs.	14 7 0	Rs. 7 3 6	Rs. 2 6 6
Byculla to Myjee ... ,,	12 7 0	,, 7 2 6	,, 2 6 3

GOODS.	Bombay to Myjee. Per Indian Maund.	Byculla to Myjee. Per Indian Maund.
Piece Goods in Europe Bales or Cases, and Seeds of all kind ..... Rs.	0 9 9	Rs. 0 9 3
Cotton ..... ,,	0 14 9	,, 0 13 11

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay Terminus, 20th Jan. 1863.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1863. All Masons are requested to join.

Subscription, 20 Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.

Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

10 Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Application for Tickets, with subscription and names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 26th January.

By order of the Ball Committee,
C. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.
No. 5, Grant Buildings, 6th January, 1863.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concerned, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,688 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 350 Horse power as she lays stranded on the Trivatoor beach, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, also of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope Rigging, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats, Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January.

Madras, 8th January 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned at the signing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 6th January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favour, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Wanted.

WANTED.—An experienced DIVER. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSJOMJEE SONS, No. 27, Apollo Street Lane.

A RESPECTABLE PORTUGUESE wishes an engagement in a Mercantile Firm or in any other employment as a godown-keeper, or out-door assistant, or other employment where he could make himself generally useful. He possesses a good experience with the Coast produce, and can speak French well, accustomed to purchase, receive, weigh, measure, and deliver for export and import, also checking Invices, Bills of Lading, and Manifest, and would study the interest of his employers. Highly satisfactory reference given, apply to "D. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.
Bombay, 28th December 1862.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.
Bombay, 16th January 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail —PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES, of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Black and Blue single-milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloth and Vestings, Black and Drab Alpacas, White and Colored English-made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Ozonian, Scilla, and Air Chamber Ozonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and all Overland Trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As late E. & Co. have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

62, Apollo Street, Fort.

Books, etc. for Sale.

COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas; for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.

28, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL

HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th Dec., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further Supplies of the following valuable Works in various departments of Literature, lately received.

Buckle's (H. T.) History of Civilization in England, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	Rs.	25 0
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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

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Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
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A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
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Commercial.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 22nd January 1863.

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On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¾d.
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Calcutta	At sight	99½
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SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.[1]	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	[ex divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	Par.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	18 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	68 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	51 premium.
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Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
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Ounces	290
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To Calcutta and back	Rs. 29 offered.

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Old Broach, ready	Rs. 380 to 385
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Old Oomrawuttee	" 395 to 399
Old Comptа	" 410 to 412
Old Dharwar Sind mud	" 525 to 528
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	" 345 to 350
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Niger	" 37 to 38
	" 27 to 28

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).
RESERVE FUND Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000).
Head Office—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. U. J. HAMBRO & SON.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co 5, Bhorah Bazar.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by a Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEILLA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, MOLMEIN and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLION STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA and U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in EGYPT and the Continent of Europe. The following are the CURRENT rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months'sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Establishments as the Directors may consider eligible for this same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for endorsement at current rates of Exchange, as directed in the Circulars at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where coupons for interest can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, December 19th 1862. Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) " The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼ per Rupee.
4	do.	2s. 0⅜ do.
3	do.	2s. 0½ do.
2	do.	2s. 0⅝ do.
1	do.	2s. 0¾ do.
On demand	.....	1s. 11½ do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	5½ do.
do.	6	do.	5 do.
do.	4	do.	4½ do.
do.	3	do.	4 do.
do.	1	do.	3 do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed, "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current Rate of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand	.....	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	.....	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. er annum.
Do. in one year, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on recollection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 14th December 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£624,000.
London Bankers. The Bank of England, The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0¼d.	per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 2s. 0⅜d.	"
3	Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2	Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
Sight	.....	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, for warded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" On demand	.....	1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months		3 "
Do. do. 6	do.	4 "
Do. do. 12	do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under £1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent. R. D. FREELES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
n other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight .....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto .....2s. 0⅜d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 21st January 1863. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. 6 " " 5 " "
Do. 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, on on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 13th Dec. 1862. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 21	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 20 Jan.
	Malta (s)	King	Hongkong 1 Jan.
	Sir Edward Perry	Narea	Calcutta 14 Dec.
	Waverley	Nacoda	Calcutta 3 Dec.
	Zemindar	Jones	Sunderland 25 July
	Siren Shah	Gillham	Hongkong 27 Nov.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Zemindar*, from Sunderland.—Spoke the Ship *Cambay*, from Cardiff to Ceylon, in lat. 25.44 N., long. 25.57 W., on the 1st Nov. 1862; spoke the Ship *Childwickbury*, off the Cape of Good Hope, from Bombay to Liverpool; on the 2nd Nov. 1862, spoke the Ship *New Great Britain*, from Tuticorin to Liverpool; and the Ship *St. Jane*, Bousfield.

Per Ship *Siren Shah*, from Hongkong.—On the 11th January, spoke the Ship *Boyne*, off Calicut; on the 19th January, spoke the Barque *Futty Sultan*, off Rutna Geeriah.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 21	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Elizabeth Fry	Wemyss	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Malta*, from Hongkong.—Mr. Donaldson; Mr. Cassimjee Goolamee; 4 native servants. P. and O. Co. *From Penang.*—Captain Hul, and child. *From Singapore.*—Mr. G. T. Gumereon; Mr. Xavier; Mr. Lencer; Henry Dowling. *From Point de Galle.*—Mr. Adamson, and servant; Mr. Bongonee; L. Jamin; Mr. Redyk; Messrs. Jarrath, Glover, Wallace, Haslam, Evans, P. Turner, W. Currim, 1 Engineer's servant, 3 coal trimmers, P. and O. Co. *From Calcutta.*—Aga Mahomed Hossein; 2 Ladies, 3 children and 5 native servants; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Yule, and 3 native servants; 3 European Police; 7 Native Police; Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, and Azum Smale.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—143 natives.

Per Barque *Sir Edward Perry*, from Calcutta.—30 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Dr. and Mrs. Miller, and 189 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Shakespear*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Pioneer*, for Kutteche.
Ship *Tasmanian*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Morning Star*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Karrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 21ST JANUARY 1863.
For London

City of Carlisle.—16 chests Indigo, 46 l. mds., Khoobchund Bhagchund; 1 case Pictures; 2 cases Chairs; 2 cases Pickles and Jelly, Brown Clough and Co.

Daniel Rankin.—50 cases Olibanum, 116 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.; 109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; 74 bales Orchella Weed, 26 cwt., Maconee and Co.

Brandon.—300 bags Nigerseed, 400 bags, Ralli Brothers; 112 cases Gum Olibanum, 249 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Kurrachee.—48 bales Wool, 144 cwt., Sanker Pandoorang.

Mutlekoff.—80 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Runchore Mogjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

Shakespeare.—Loose Buffalce Horns, 100 cwt., Mohmed Natha.

Tigmania.—399 bags Surseeseed, 459 cwt., Gunsy Tickam.

Belgravia.—1 bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Govind Hurry.

Hyacinth.—105 bales Cotton, 307½ cwt., Doorgersy Sewjee.

Labrador.—76 bales Cotton, 266 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Uncas.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 709 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 176 bales Cotton, 616 cwt., Munsookhoy Bhugoobhoy; 800 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass and Co.

Fort William.—1,100 frazels Wet Dates, 1,276 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs., A. Bell and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437¾ cwt., Tarrachand Sobhagchund; 33 bags Surseeseed, 49¼ cwt., Gocouldass Tegpall; 613 bags Surseeseed, 919¼ cwt., Gocouldass Tezpall; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Golabchund Sobhagchund.

Queen of England.—120 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Nurry Sanjee; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Munsookhoy Bhugoobhoy; 1,000 bundles Coir Yarn, 300 cwt., Bhugoobhoy Bhoorbhoy.

Harmonides.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 78 bales Cotton, 273 cwt., Toolsidass Sakerchund; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Bacherdass Ambirdass; 59 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Mojee.

Indian Queen.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Damoder Tickumjee; 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Dhurumsy Jewa.

Richard Cobden.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Premchund Roychund; 500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Assaris; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., R D. Cama and Co.

Cimber.—500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Dawjee Bhanjee; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Delhi.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Mojee; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Muthoordass Vasunjee.

Morning Star.—1,100 frazels Wet Dates, 140 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs., A. Bell and Co.; 280 packages Wet Dates, 237 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Macindoe Rogers and Co.; 200 packages Wet Dates, 2,119 cwt. 4 lbs., M. Rogers and Co.

Protector.—140 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Narron; 150 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Palinurus.—1 bale Cotton, 3¼ cwt., Munsookhoy Bhugoobhoy; 70 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Tavarechall Woomeesunker.

Fanny Forsyth.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Megjee Coorjee; 88 bales Wool, 264 cwt.; 8 bales Cotton, 24 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 42 bales Wool, 126 cwt., Dhunjee Natha; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Clyde.—22 bales Wool, 63 cwt.; 28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

For Havre.

Agincourt.—200 bales Cotton, 709 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 4 cases Feathers, Mooljee Thackersy and Co.

For Queen's Town.

Early Dawn.—110 bales Cotton, 370 cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—23 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

For Madras.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 package Galls, 1¼ cwt., Hurruckchund Lowchund; 1 box Wooden Toys, Golabchund Nayachund.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu.*—5 packages Cardamoms, 4¼ cwt.; 2 packages Galls; 2¼ cwt.; 1 package E. Saffron, 50 lbs., Hurruckchund Lowchund; 2 cases China Silk Piece Goods, 215 pieces, Hajareemull Nursingdass.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdahs, 20 (Bar-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
*946	Aueland, (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle ...	... Bombay.
*439	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb ...	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1025	Cormorandel, 4 (screw), Carew ...	... Aden and Suez.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ...	... Aden.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Beles	... Bombay.
274	Kibreezy, (flat), ...	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1459	Faroox, 13 (paddle), Scobie ...	... Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolsnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ...	... Kurrachee.
299	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
46	Nerguddu, (schooner), ...	... Kurrachee.
*204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier ...	... Bengal Public Works Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	... Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones.	... River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	... Karrachee.
1905	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams	... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[s.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

731	Brandon, Jolly—Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 3)
815	City of Carlisle, Pentraith—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1047	Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 27)
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1044	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1324	Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers.	(c. l. Nov. 21)
1300	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co	
1329	Climber, Copperoldt—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 19)

now before us a book published by that eminent missionary Dr. Duff in 1839 when there were few native converts, and we believe no native missionaries, in which he argues *a priori* a demonstration of the desireableness of native agency and its superiority over European, for the evangelization of India, endeavouring to shew that the raising up of such a native agency, ought to be the great aim of the few European missionaries in India. In support of this proposition he says: "Is it nothing that an effective native agency may be maintained at a *fifth* or *sixth* part of the expense of a European agency of corresponding efficiency? If five or six preachers can be supported in the place of one, may we not hope that the means of Christian influence will be diffused and multiplied at a rate five or six fold greater? And would not this alone do much towards turning the balance in favor of native agency?" Nearly a quarter of a century has passed away since this was written. Dr. Duff's "reasons" were accepted by the Church of Scotland and some other Churches, and his suggestions very extensively carried out; and there is now a large agency of the kind he so earnestly desiderated. We should now like much to hear the learned Doctor argue the point *a posteriori* with reference to this large body of existing native missionaries, and to shew whether the discordance between his hypothetical results and the actual results is due to error in his *a priori* reasoning, or to a faulty system of training of the native converts. And we would especially call his attention to the essay read at the Lahore Conference by the Reverend Goluckmath. This native missionary must evidently hold that Dr. Duff lost sight of what the *Lahore Chronicle* calls "the great philosophical truth," that, "Christianity and civilization advance hand in hand, and that often the latter outstrips the former." This native missionary evidently means, not civilization in the abstract, which is independent of vulgar external appliances, neither that half extinct Indian civilization, whose revival is so earnestly desired by many, and which is a very cheap thing, but civilization as exhibited in connection with the expensive adjuncts of English furniture, English conveyances and English boots and broadcloth. We should like to have the opinion also of genuine native reformers on this unpatriotic preference.

From all that has been said and written on the subject, the inference is inevitable, that *money* if not the *love* of money, is at the root of all the unpleasant differences that exist between the European missionaries and native converts, and this suggests a point of great importance. From the knowledge and experience of missionaries, their opinions on all questions of management must have great weight; but we submit that everything in the form of a pecuniary relation between them and the converts is utterly to be reprobated. It is altogether a false relation, and the influence resulting from it is an influence adverse to all the true interests of missions.* If missionaries are the paymasters of the converts who are employed or supported in connection with missions, every feeling and expression of dissatisfaction with the allowances received, must of necessity be directed against them. All applications for increase must be addressed to them, and the *onus* of a refusal will fall on them. Feelings purely worldly, and these not the most amiable of worldly feelings, must thus necessarily supplant that *love of the brethren* which ought to be the prevailing feeling between the missionaries and native converts. There could be no difficulty in finding at every large station pious laymen who could form a Committee for the management of the pecuniary affairs of missions with which the missionaries should not in any way, even nominally, be mixed up.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Malta*, Captain King, with dates from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, and Penang 11th January, arrived here yesterday. We publish elsewhere political and commercial intelligence from China, &c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COCONADA, 21*st Jan.*, 7-20 A.M.

Steamer *Penang* for Northern Ports.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, 21*st Jan.*, 1863.

Securities, Five and a half, twelve and a quarter premium.

Fives, five and a quarter premium.

Fours, five and a quarter discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and one penny.

Freight unchanged, interest on loans five per cent.

Money market easy. Forty inches Grey Shirtings seven pounds, seven pounds seven, number forty Mule Twist good seconds per bundle, five-twelve to six.

LOCAL.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 11*th Jan.*, 1863

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 53,565.

Amount ..... Rs. 33,202 0 0

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... „ 73,156 15 9

Total... Rs. 106,358 15 9

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 42,017

Amount ..... Rs. 23,647 15 1

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... „ 30,411 7 4

Total... Rs. 54,059 6 5

INLAID STEEL AND GOLD WORK.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, on his march towards Peshawur, found on visiting Goojrat that the ornamental work called "Koft Karee," or inlaid steel and gold work, manufactured at that town was depressed from lack of demand. His Honor considered that it was expedient to encourage this beautiful art. The Deputy Commissioner of Goojrat was accordingly instructed to prepare ten sets. This has been done. And specimens of articles below described have been forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and N. W. P., to Sir J. Lawrence, Baronet, in England, to the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, and the officers in charge of the Museums at Lahore and Delhi, with a request that the specimens might be placed in some jeweller's or other frequented shops on view. It is believed that the work requires only to be made more widely known, to be largely purchased, and it is hoped that the steps which have been taken by the Local Government may lead to the manufacture becoming extensively known and appreciated.

From extracts published in public journals, commenting on the specimens of manufactures exhibited in the late International Exhibition in London, it appears that the articles of Goojrat inlaid work were very much admired in England. The Assistant Commissioner of Goojrat has also heard from his friends in England, who have recently visited the Exhibition and made particular enquiries regarding the specimens of Goojrat work, that the whole of the articles sent were sold within a week of the opening of the Exhibition, and that a special demand has been made for more. This has happened, too, although the articles sent to the Exhibition were old specimens, which had been lying for some time in the Lahore Museum, and circumstances prevented the despatch of the more modern and handsome specimens and designs which the Local Committee had desired to prepare specially for the Exhibition.

The following is a *List of specimens forwarded to* the Bombay Museum, and now exhibited there.

1. Casket, Rs. 24, intended to be used as a jewel case, or as an ornament for the table.
2. Card Tray, Rs. 18, for visitors cards.
3. Pen Tray, Rs. 10.
4. Paper Weight, Rs. 9.
5. Paper Cutter, large size, Rs. 4.
6. Ditto, small do., Rs. 2-8, dagger shaped.
7. Letter Clip, Rs. 5.
8. Set of Lady's Studs (flat), Rs. 2-8, per set—one for the throat, two, for the wrists.
9. Set of Lady's Studs (round), Rs. 3, per set—one for the throat, two for the wrists.
10. Lady's Waist Clasp, Rs. 2, can be made of any design.

Any of these articles can be had by application to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, Goojrat, and the Goojrat workmen are prepared to make articles of any design on a pattern or drawing being furnished.

We trust that this elegant trade will receive the encouragement it deserves from the said people of Bombay. We have no doubt that their orders might be registered at the Museum.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 21*st January* 1863.

BROACH.—Cloudy S.E.

BULSAR.—Fair, S. strong.

CANNANORE.—Fair N.E. Ther. 79.

GALLE.—Fine light winds. Ther. 78.

GOA.—Cool wind, light from E.

KOLAPORE.—Fair; light N.E.

MADRAS.—Fine N.E. Ther. 78.

PAUMBEN.—Fair, light N.E. Ther. 79.

SURAT.—Cloudy and cool.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 67 met yesterday forenoon. PRESENT:—

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, Presiding;
The Honorable Mr. W. E. FRERE;
The Honorable Mr. J. D. INVERARITY;
The Honorable Mr. A. J. LEWIS, the Advocate General;
The Honorable Mr. W. B. TRISTRAM;
The Honorable Mr. MADHOWROW VITTUL VINCHOORKUR;
The Honorable Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT;
The Honorable Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI;
The Honorable Mr. H. L. ANDERSON;
The Honorable Mr. A. D. ROBERTSON;
The Honorable Mr. M. H. SCOTT, and
The UNDER-SECRETARY.

His Excellency the President said the first order of the day was a "Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and to regulate the succession to and transfer of lands wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such revenue in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Legislative Council of India." The bill had been gone through partially at a former meeting, but several sections of it and the report of the Select Committee yet remained to be considered. A very lengthy discussion ensued, and after several sections had been amended the Bill was *passed*.

The next was a Bill for the establishment and Regulation of Reformatory Schools for Juvenile offenders. The report of the Select Committee was considered, and the Bill was passed without any amendments.

Leave was then given to the Hon'ble Mr. Tristram to bring in a "Bill to confer certain powers on the Bombay Gas Company Limited."

The consideration of other Bills was postponed, and the Council adjourned until the 28th instant at two P.M.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—21*st* JAN. 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

KHOJAH CONSPIRACY CASE AGAIN.—The further investigation of this case was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Verral, defended the prisoners.

Cooverjee Dhunjee was examined by Mr. Dunbar. He stated:—I am a Khojah. I remember the evening of the 6th October last. I was inside the Jumatkhana, and saw all the defendants in this case there. The door was shut from half-past eight o'clock at night, but the window was open. I don't know who shut the door, but there were from fifteen to seventeen persons, and they gave orders and the door was shut. Three of the defendants were outside, they are named Sajoo Khuthoo, Hasham Purdan, and Hussum Khakee. They were inside when I went to the Jumatkhana, and when there was about half an hour or three quarters of an hour's time for the persons to come from the funeral. Those three were told to go out, and to inform the persons inside when the funeral was coming. When they left, the door was shut, but the wicket was left open. When these three defendants Sajoo, Hashum, and Khakee informed the persons inside that the persons from the funeral were coming the wicket was shut. Then the persons inside dispersed, some went upstairs, and some went to the back of the Jumatkhana, and so on. The people from the funeral asked that the door might be opened, and I opened it inside and took attention. They knocked at the door. The three defendants did nothing. I don't know if they said any thing as I was inside. Up to that time all the Khojahs used the Jumatkhana for their ceremonies. The Jumatkhana is required and used to perform the ceremony after the funeral. It is the place where such ceremonies have always been performed. Every Khojah son must perform that ceremony there. I don't know what took place afterwards. Mr. Forjett came, but I don't know what he said or did. Between the hours of eleven and twelve the wicket was opened, and through it persons went out. I did not see any of the persons who had come from the funeral. The feeling on my mind was that, that arrangement was not good. I should have felt grieved very much grieved, if I had been kept under such circumstances. I know the defendant Ala Rakia Soomar. He was not there that evening on the 6th October last at the Jumatkhana. I was not present at the meeting of the 18th September last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—There were from two to three hundred persons at the Jumatkhana on the night of the 6th October last. The funeral man had invited all to attend. Before the funeral arrived many persons were allowed inside. When I went there I did not expect the funeral procession to arrive. I did not ask to be let out. I know that those big men Kassum Natha, Dhurrumsey Poonja, Medina Soomar and others were expelled from the Jumat. They were to come to the Jumutkhana. They were only kept out on the 6th October. Notices were given to the effect, that they were to be put out of the Jumat from the 18th September last.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—Nobody was kept out that evening except the funeral party. There are two sections in the caste. Those persons who were kept out were of one section, and those who were inside were of the other section, the Aga's side. I did not see the notices of the 18th September. I heard of their having been issued. There may have been others inside besides those of the Aga's side.

The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case till Tuesday the twenty-seventh instant at half-past two P.M.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Wednesday, 21*st Jan.* 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER ESQ., AND CAPTAIN BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT.)

LOSS OF THE "SULTANA."—A Marine Court of Enquiry composed as above, was held yesterday to investigate farther into the particulars of the loss of the *Sultana*, which occurred on the Byramgore Reef, on the twenty-eighth April 1862.

William Warren Rice, Master of the said ship was further examined:—I should say the compasses were correct. I did not take any means to ascertain whether they were correct after we left Mauritius. The variation was recorded in the log of the twenty-seventh April. One degree was taken from the chart, prepared by Captain Owen, Royal Navy. While at Mauritius no steps were taken to ascertain the correctness of the compasses. The ship was always steered by one large compass, which was in the binnacle on the poop. We had an azimuth Compass and several sparse compasses. I always kept one in the fore part of the cabin as well as a tell tale in the cuddy. I had a sharp look out kept during the whole of the twenty-eighth April. A man was sent to the masthead in the morning, and also in the afternoon. The second officer had charge of the watch when the ship struck, and there ought to have been two men looking out forward. I cannot say whether there were two men looking out or not. I went below about quarter or twenty minutes past six, desiring the second officer to keep a good look out, and to let me know if there was any change. The second mate was a very steady man, but of no great experience. That was his first voyage in a country ship. I think he had a certificate. I hold a certificate of competency as master granted by the board of examiners on the twenty-seventh April 1859. I produced a copy of it. We experienced a very strong current to the Eastward for some days, before the wreck, and I made allowance for the same. On the twenty-fifth I found that we had experienced a current of thirty-four miles, to the north-eastward. Since noon of twenty-fourth, and in consequence I allowed a point and a half for current. On the twenty-seventh, I should say, we experienced about the same current. On the twenty-eighth there must have been a very strong current to the eastward or else the chronometers must have been very much out. I had them eleven years and they never deceived me before. We had very heavy weather four days after leaving Mauritius, and that may have caused injury to the chronometers, as the ship labored considerably. I have often experienced a current of sixty or seventy miles in twenty-four hours. I have been twenty-two years in command, out of this port, and I commanded the *Sultana* about twelve years throughout the Indian and China seas. I have made several voyages between Mauritius and Bombay, and once came from Mauritius at the same time of the year, but we had very different weather."

ASING, the carpenter of the said ship stated:—I was carpenter of the ship *Sultana*, when the ship went up on the shore about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, in the second mate's watch. The second mate took in the royals, and then called the Captain. I was sitting on the forecastle, when the ship struck. A small anchor was taken out. The ship struck very hard. The sea came very heavily alongside the ship. When I left the ship, there were seven feet water inside. I sounded the pump well. Three boats out of five were broken by the sea. The ship was all crooked on the starboard side, and the rudder was gone altogether. Every night there were four lascars on watch; two on the forecastle and two on the gangway. I went two voyages in the *Sultana*. From Bombay to Calcutta, thence to Mauritius and back to Calcutta, again to Mauritius and thence towards Bombay. The Captain took very great care of the ship. We only used the bilge pumps from Mauritius to Bombay, not the big pumps.

As there was no further evidence the investigation terminated.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR some years past, we have been suspecting that the dividends of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company were but "a blind;" and that if the accounts of this great monopoly were closely looked into, it would be found that their real profits were vastly greater than their dividends, and their annual balance sheet, would seem to show. This suspicion has become with us a certainty, since we have had in our hands the Report of the twenty-second Annual General Meeting of the Company, which was republished by us in our issue of the 2nd inst. We are satisfied that the profits of the Company have been systematically understated, for very many years past; and it becomes a duty we owe to the general public, and to such of the shareholders of the Company as may not be in the secret, to expose what has been long going on. There is, probably, not a public writer in India that has not felt embarrassed, when dealing with the charges imposed upon the public by this Company, by the fact that the dividends they declare are so extremely modest. Thus the dividend of the last 12 months, has been declared at 7 per cent. with a bonus from the Insurance Fund. So modest a profit as this disarms, of course, all attack upon the rates levied by the Company, for how can they reduce the fares, when their profits are so small that they do not even invite competition? But what if it should turn out, that this monopoly really cleared a profit of 25 to 30 per cent. in the last 12 months, and that their true returns are systematically concealed, by the mode of keeping their accounts?

At the very outset of this enquiry, we are struck by the strong *prima facie* case that exists against these Directors. It is admitted that they have in their hands the most lucrative carrying trade in the world, that of silk and bullion. Their charge for the latter between England and India alone, is 2 per cent. upon value, without risk of any kind. They have in the next place, a monopoly of the most valuable passenger trade in the world; and maintain their charges at double and treble the rates of those of any other Company in existence. In the third place, we find them possessing the finest steam fleet, afloat; a fleet being annually renewed with the most powerful and splendid steamers, the shipwrights of the United Kingdom can launch. We find them possessing dockyards of vast extent and value; stores rivalling in magnitude those of Imperial establishments; and a mass of fixed and floating property, in the three quarters of the globe their vessels navigate, of untold value. We turn to the capital account of the Company, and find to our astonishment no mention of any calls upon the shareholders for carrying out all this enterprise, but the modest sum of some three millions sterling recorded, as representing their total capital and liabilities. The inference is irresistible, that they have built these fleets and dockyards, and accumulated the vast wealth of which they stand possessed, by *concealing their profits*, and by annually dividing no more than a fraction of them.

The course that has been thus followed by this great monopoly, offers so strange a contrast to that of almost all other Companies—the besetting sin of which is to divide profits that have never been made—that we are prepared to find some difficulty in getting the fact we have advanced, believed. We address ourselves to its proof; and in doing so, we take first the capital account, presented by the Directors at the last meeting of the shareholders. It stands as follows:—

ASSETS.

Show that the Company stood possessed, on the 30th September last, of stock in ships, less the amount set apart for depreciation, amounting to	£2,157,956	9 0
Also, of freehold and leasehold property in England, and docks and premises at Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, and other stations	110,411	16 8
And stock of coals, naval and victualling stores, amounting to	348,359	19 9
Also cash at bankers, investments, bills receivable, balances in agents hands and debts due to the Company	766,542	16 9
Making the total assets	£3,383,281	2 2

LIABILITIES.

That the capital received from the proprietors at that date amounted to	£2,100,000	0 0
And there had been received on debentures.	434,200	0 0
Total capital	£2,534,200	0 0
That the liabilities of the Company, in bills payable and otherwise, amounted to	471,354	9 2
Making the total capital and liabilities	£3,005,554	9 2
And showing a surplus of	£377,726	13 0

This surplus is represented by the balance at the credit of the Guarantee Insurance and General Reserve Fund.

We produce the whole of this account, but our business will lie with the former part of it only, the Assets of the Company; the first three items of which are the following:—

Stock in Ships	£2,157,956
Docks and premises	110,411
Stores of Coal; &c.	348,359

We have here, then, the Company's valuation of its fleet, dockyards, premises, and stores; and the total amount is about £2,600,000. There is not a mercantile man probably in Bombay, who will need more than the simple statement here given, to make him aware at a glance of what has been going on. For the sake of the general public, however, it is necessary for us to go at some length into each of these items. And we begin with the fleet.

STEAM FLEET.

	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	
Mooltan	2257	400	Between Southampton, Malta, and Alexandria.
Ceylon	2020	450	
Pera	2014	450	
Ripon (Paddle)	1508	350	
Delta (Paddle)	1618	400	
Ellora	1573	300	
Euxine (Paddle)	1165	400	
Massilia (Paddle)	1640	400	Between Marseilles, Malta, and Alexandria.
Valetta (Paddle)	834	200	
Vectis (Paddle)	751	280	
Simla	2444	630	Between Suez, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.
Bengal	2185	465	
Colombo	2127	450	
Nubia	2005	450	
Nemadie	2018	600	
Candia	1982	450	
Columbian	2112	500	Between Bombay, and Suez, Ceylon, Straits, and China.
China	2010	400	
Malta	1942	500	
Orient	1645	400	
Jeddo	1632	450	
Behar	1603	300	
Emeu	1538	300	
Salsette	1491	400	
Benares	1491	400	
Singapore (Paddle)	1199	470	
Ganges (Paddle)...	1170	400	
Norna	969	230	
Pottinger (Paddle).	1350	450	
Northam	1330	400	Between Ceylon, Melbourne, and Sydney.
Bombay	1186	275	
Madras	1185	275	
Ottawa	1274	200	Between Suez, Aden, Mauritius, and Reunion.
Nepaul	798	200	
Pekin (Paddle)	1182	400	Between Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Foochow, &c.
Cadiz	816	220	
Aden	812	210	
Asof	810	160	
Formosa	675	155	
Granada	561	160	Troop Service, &c.
Union	340	60	
Tagus (Paddle)	782	286	
Indus (Paddle)	1950	450	Refitting Machinery.
Sultan	1124	210	
Peonia	2326	500	
Mysore	2014	400	
Rangoon	2-14	400	
Mazagon		45	
Haddington	1469		Sailing Vessel.
Carnatic	2000	400	Building.
Golando	2000	400	
Delhi	2000	400	
Syria	2000	450	
Baroda	2000	400	
Total	81,572	19,011	

And about ten coal and receiving hulks at various Stations.

Now look at that fleet, and compare it with the value the Company professes it to bear. The average value, per ton, of the fleet, we understand is just £26, when we can point at once to a dozen of them worth, as all the world knows, £100,000 each. A 2000 ton ship of the Company, with her stores on board and in sea-going trim, is believed to cost about that amount, or £50 per ton; and the 1600 ton ship nearly in proportion. This depreciated valuation is brought about, we are informed, by the Company deducting ten per cent. per year, from the cost of every ship afloat. Thus, in five or six years, the value of a 2000 ton ship, stands at just half its cost in the Company's accounts. The ten per cent. thus deducted for depreciation, of course comes out of the annual revenue. This, then, is the first of the ingenious modes, by which the real profits of the monopoly are concealed. What the true value of this magnificent fleet may be, it is not easy to say; but it can hardly fall short of £3,000,000. In this estimate, we make no account of the hulks, storeships, and fleets of boats and lighters, the Company possesses. It is not necessary to load our argument with these matters. An effective audit of the Company's floating property, would probably shew it to be worth considerably more than the sum we have named.

The next great item, treated after the same manner and for the same purpose, is the Company's leasehold and freehold property in various parts of the world. The reader will see that it is valued in the accounts at £110,000. We state at once our belief that a figure has been dropped from this estimate, and that the Company stands possessed, at this moment, of "leasehold and freehold property" to the value of at least a million sterling. Year after year, it has treated as part of its current expenditure the enormous sums of money it has sunk, in various parts of the world, in premises and dockyards. It stands to-day possessed of this vast property, while its accounts conceal the fact. Look, in the first instance, at that imperial palace in Leadenhall Street, nearly opposite the late East India House, and almost rivalling it in size. An engraving of its front appeared some little time since in the *Illustrated London News*. From the value of the site, in the very heart of the City, and from the nature of the building, it is difficult to suppose it worth less than from £60,000 to £100,000.

If we go down to Southampton, we find the Company the owners of the greater part of the splendid row of buildings, fronting the Dock gates, called Oriental Place. The buildings consist of spacious offices, and warehouses of all descriptions. What establishment the Company possesses at Gibraltar, we do not know; but if we pass on to Malta, we find it in possession of the gaol, a range of store houses, coal sheds, and boat building sheds, alongside the Quarantine harbour. At Alexandria, Suez, and Aden, we come upon similar establishments, with fleets of coal lighters attached to each. It is when we get further east, however, to the great centres of the Company's trade, that the full revelation of its wealth, in this respect, bursts upon us. Let the reader pay a visit to the Company's dockyards at Mazagon. Let him note there, the machinery and costly fittings accumulated, for keeping in repair a steam fleet that is never less than four in port, and often as many as eight. Let him visit the new docks the Company is constructing upon the area of land reclaimed by the Company, and extending from Mazagon Bunder to the Protestant Church. Let him look at the graving dock at present in use, capable of taking in ships of 700 or 800 tons, and the other in course of construction to take ships of the largest class. Let him look at the workshops and offices of the vast establishment there growing to completion, and estimate if he can the value of these gigantic works. We have heard the value of this property at Mazagon alone, roughly computed at £200,000.

At Calcutta there are large graving docks at Howrah, capable of taking in with ease, ships of the largest class afloat. Also several compounds consisting of the cream of the property at Garden Reach, with jetties erected so that the Company's ships of every class, can lay close alongside. Several large bungalows are standing on this noble demesne, inhabited principally by the Company's officials in authority, while others are let as private residences paying a high rental to the Company. A foundry with all the necessary artizans' workshops is also erected, with immense coal and boat sheds. There is also a hospital built on this very valuable property.

We pass on to Singapore, to find the Company owners of a dockyard, with its usual conveniences and appurtenances, that a third rate power might feel proud of. It occupies the most desirable spot in Singapore, termed new barbour. This property was bought some few years back, when the Australian line of steamers had a station here. Several ships of the largest draught can lie safely alongside, discharge, and take in cargo, and fill up with coal. The offices, foundry, workshops, rigging lofts, coal and boat sheds, are suitable for fitting out at one time no less than a dozen steamers. This model dockyard must in itself be of immense value. At Hongkong, we find machinery and plant, for keeping a fleet of steamers in order, for running on the north east coast of China; as also for repairing the steamers bringing the mails from England. Of Shanghai we cannot speak positively, but believe the Agent was a short time since recalled, for having laid out too much money in building an agency house with sundry store houses, &c. What the Company's possessions in Australia are, we do not know, but there, as everywhere else, there can be no doubt it owns a large amount of property.

Now all this vast property is entered in the balance sheet of the Company, as of the value of £110,000. The fact, of course, stands revealed, that these truly Imperial establishments have been built up out of revenue, and their cost charged year by year in the accounts, to conceal the profits that have been made. It is in this item, and in the value of their fleet, that the great juggle has been made, that has enabled a monopoly, that has so cruelly fleeced the world, to keep competition out of the field. A moiety, perhaps, or less than that, of the real profits has been divided; and the remainder quietly invested in stock, that will be divisible at any moment when the exposure comes.

If we turn, in the third place, to the item of stores, a very little reflection is sufficient to shew that the same practice of depreciation has been followed here also. The Company possesses not fewer, we suppose, than twenty stations and coal depots, at many of which duplicate machinery and stores, almost imperial in their magnitude, are accumulated. The average value of these stores at each station, meanwhile, is declared to be about £17,000! When the necessities of such a fleet are remembered, it is doubtful whether close enquiry would not shew that the coal stores alone of the Company, were of that value. What, then, does this enquiry land us in, but the conclusion that the real assets of the Company have been systematically and enormously undervalued throughout a long course of years; and that, instead of a surplus of £337,000, the probability is that the surplus is £2,500,000 if not even more?

As this enquiry is of considerable importance to the Indian public, we trust that if our readers can supply us with any information concerning the Company's resources or possessions, they will kindly do so. The Company's officers themselves might perhaps assist us in this enquiry. The Company has made this long concealment of its profits for the twofold purpose of discouraging competition, and to reduce the privileges and emoluments of its own officers to the lowest practicable point. Year after year, it has professed, by putting forth these accounts, that instead of being the lucrative monopoly it is generally supposed to be, the nature of its service is so costly as to leave the shareholders but the most moderate returns for their money. All competition with it has been thus discouraged at the outset. While dishonorably holding this language to the outside world, it has not even shewn the redeeming virtue of liberality to its own servants. A feeling of the profoundest dissatisfaction pervades all ranks of the service under the skin flint rule, that no longer content with fleecing the outside public, has come at last to grudge fair recompense, or even gentlemanly treatment, to its own servants. The impression of this great and unscrupulous monopoly has endured too long for the interest of the public, and the first step to its overthrow will be an effective demonstration of the real extent of the profits it has been amassing.—*Times of India, Jan.* 20.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods of Oukajee Lingoo, deceased, Luckoobaee widow, *vs.* Lingabaee, widow. Part heard.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Exparte Cause.

Govind Pose Thackoor *vs.* Crustnarow Wassoodew.

Defended Causes.

66 Sewsunker Ramswamy *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway. (Part heard.)

14 Edward Lawrence and another *vs.* Goverdhun Purshotumdass.

18 C. D. Legatt *vs.* Oomersey Velljee and others.

20 The same *vs.* Kessowjee Wagjee.

22 Toolseydass Sukulchund *vs.* Thucker Kutao Ludah.

24 Runsordass Bhogulall *vs.* Kessrising Mohunlall: Both Courts will sit at 12 o'clock instead of at the usual hour of 11 A.M.

S. COMPTON,
21st January 1863. Prothonotary.

EQUITY SIDE.

Matters and Causes for hearing this day.

Goculbhoy Futtaychund *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee. Demurrer for Argument.

Gunga Roopa Naiqueen *vs.* Bapoo Gungadhur and another. For hearing.

Ghanchee Mahomed Jeeva, &c., *vs.* Soonabaee widow and another. For hearing.

Govindrow Amrootrow *vs.* Moroba Sudaswjee. For hearing.

J. TAYLOR,
Registrar in Equity.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Wednesday, 21*th January* 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HOPE, ESQ.)

Anundeebue, woman vs. Doora Ramjee and Loombs Ratna.

This was an interpleader action. The defendants had issued execution against the property of the plaintiff for the sum of forty-eight rupees, which sum had been paid into Court under protest.

Mr. Macfarlane for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pandurung for the defendant.

Mr. Macfarlane stated the case for the plaintiff. The plaintiff, he said, was a Hindoo woman, and was married to one Coosna. After her marriage she became a convert to Christianity and was separated from her husband. This occurred many years ago. She gained her livelihood by living in European families as an ayah, and had saved money while so employed. She had property in Bombay, and shortly before her husband died, he had gone to her house. The defendants had obtained a decree against the husband, and it was submitted that according to Hindoo law, if a woman becomes a convert she is regarded as one actually dead. Since becoming a Christian, the plaintiff had never lived with her husband, and it was contended that she was not to be regarded any longer as a wife, but as one divorced from her husband.

His Honor said he had not as yet expressed an opinion in this case, but if the question were brought before the Court in a proper manner, he should be able to give his opinion.

Mr. Macfarlane said the property upon which execution had been served was the self-acquired property of the wife, while living apart from her husband, who was a Hindoo, while she was a Christian. They had been separated above twenty years. Judgment, he believed, had been given against the husband in his lifetime.

Mr. Pandurung wished to know if he could succeed in his former action. The money had been paid into Court under protest.

His Honor said he considered the manner of this action was a very proper one in his opinion.

Mr. Pandurung.—In case we succeed, shall we get the amount of the property or the money paid?

His Honor.—You will get execution.

Mr. Pandurung stated for the defendant, that the plaintiff was not separated from her husband at the time of his death, and offered funeral ceremonies for him, and that the fact of her having become a Christian would nullify the Hindoo law, which might be brought forward to prove the possession of property exclusively her own.

Mr. Macfarlane quoted several passages from "Stranges Hindoo Law," pages 26 and 29. vol. 1, shewing that the husband could not legally appropriate certain articles of the wife under certain conditions, and that the property on her death went to her heirs, and not to her husband.

Anundeebae the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Macfarlane, stated that she was married when she was six or seven years old, which was about twenty-five years ago. She was in Poona when she became a Christian. Her husband shortly after went to Mhow with Dr. Ingle. He did not become a Christian and the plaintiff had not lived with him since that time as he had married another woman. She had often seen him since. Plaintiff had been an ayah since her conversion and had served in several English families and had been in the habit of going to Europe, whereby she had been enabled to save money. She had a house and some things in it, which had been purchased out of her own savings. She left Bombay to go to England with Mrs. J. Campbell on the 12th May last. When she went to England she left her house in charge of a person who was to take care of it, one Wuzzeerabae, and when she returned she found her husband had died there in her absence, some days before. He had never lived in her house since their separation, before she went to England. His other wife, Suckoo, told the plaintiff that the house they lived in was much delapidated and that was the reason of their having gone to hers. Plaintiff found Suckoo in her house on her return from England and she had some boxes and cooking utensils. She stated that some transactions between Coostna, her once husband and the marwarrees had led to her being sued for this debt.

In cross-examination by Mr. Pandoorung the plaintiff stated that she earned about fourteen rupees a month and that she gave no funeral party or feast upon her husband's death. She did not offer to give bailiff her property. She had never lived with Coostna since she became a convert. All the furniture now there is hers. She did not pay Coostna's debts.

Bappoo Musta, a native evangelist stated, that the plaintiff was known to him and that she had been living away from her husband for above twenty years and that she had saved money from her earnings and had property in her house.

Suckoo, a Hindoo woman, examined by Mr. Macfarlane stated, that she was married to Coostna (plaintiffs husband) above twenty years ago, and that her husband brought her from Mhow, that his other wife did not go to their house and they did not go to hers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pandoorung.—There was other furniture in the house before the bailiff came but it was taken away. If the bailiff had enquired, witness would have shown the property of the deceased. She never lived separate from Coostna, the rent was paid to Wuzzerabae who was appointed to receive it.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Loomba Ratna examined by Mr. Pandoorung, stated he was one of the plaintiffs in the first action and defendant in this. He was a creditor of the deceased and wanted to levy execution upon some property which belonged to him. He knows the property belonged to the deceased because he held him (witness) he (deceased) had purchased it. The plaintiff lived with the deceased. The deceased had pledged things with him (witness) and with other Marwarrees. The plaintiff said then that the property belonged to the deceased. Coostna, since dead was a convert to Christianity as well as the plaintiff.

His Honor asked how the witness knew the deceased was converted.

The witness said he lived with his wife and supposed he was converted too.

His Honor said he was surprised that Mr. Pandurung should examine this witness. The witness was ready to swear anything, especially anything put in his mouth to prejudice his case, and it seemed to be universal almost with Marwarrees, to adopt this method of giving evidence, one altogether unreliable and false.

Another witness followed whose evidence was of a like nature.

Mr. Macfarlane called the attention of the Court to the fact that Mr. Pandoorung had entirely failed to produce the evidence necessary for his case.

His Honor said the only difficulty was to ascertain the law upon this case. According to the authority of Irvine upon Hindu law, there were some schools which held one way, and others another. They were not decided upon the point; however. "Strange" has it that the earnings of a woman's industry and certain other articles, are not only the property of the woman, but after her death they become the property of her heirs, and do not belong to the side of the husband at all. It must be taken also into consideration that in this case the woman was superseded and was altogether unprovided for by her husband. According to "Strange," if blameless, and superseded she must be provided for, and under any circumstances it belonged to the husband to provide for the wife. And as the Court is perfectly satisfied that the property is the result of the labour of Coostna, can this property be kept for her heirs unless it is considered to be her property. His Honor quoted the case of *Mackellan* vs. *Summers* as to the jurisdiction of the Court in instances such as the present. A bailiff seized property exceeding Rs. 500. Instead of applying to the County Court, the application was made to the Court of Exchequer for a writ of *Certiori*. The Superior Court had no jurisdiction, but required claimant to bring the amount of execution into Court, to abide the result by *interpleaders summons*, by far the most convenient way in his opinion to bring the action.—*Claim allowed.*

Abraham Daniel and Haeem Samuel vs. It. Sims.

This was an action to recover the sum of four hundred rupees due on a bond, being four instalments of rupees one hundred each. The first was due on the 1st March 1862 and the three others respectively on the 1st November and December 1862, and January 1863.

Defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that this claim was brought upon a bond given by defendant to the plaintiff, the amount of which was originally three thousand five hundred and fifty five rupees. The agreement was that the first month's instalment should be one hundred and twenty rupees, the second, third and fourth, on hundred and twenty-five each, and the remainder one hundred and forty rupees each. It was afterwards agreed that for the defendant's convenience the payment of one hundred rupees per month should be accepted, and it was for the non-payment of this sum that the present proceedings were instituted. Fourteen instalments out of the eighteen had been paid and the plaintiff was now suing to recover the amount at one hundred rup

The following are the latest quotations.

HONGKONG, 31st *December*

Patna, $692½ at $695. Benares, $680 at $685 (no stock.) Malwa, $675.

SHANGHAI, 23rd *December*,

Malwa, 580 *taels*. Patna, 553 *taels*.

TONNAGE.—*General Remarks*:—Prospects have become brighter even than anticipated in the last Report. There is naturally an objection to shipping in American vessels bound to the Atlantic, which of course gives an advantage to vessels sailing under other flags. The export of Cotton is likely to be restricted by the amount of available shipping. The Rice crops in the North have turned out very deficient, and a large supply of imported will be required. A good business is being done hence to San Francisco, and several large ships are still wanted. A good Coast trade is being done, and no expected arrivals must be small during this monsoon, rates may be confidently expected to advance.

FURTHER PARTICULARS TOUCHING THE LOSS OF THE "LUCKY STAR"—We have received from Captain Nelson, the following report concerning the loss of the American bark *Lucky Star*, on Formosa, report of which appeared in our issue of the 6th instant:—

The American Bark *Lucky Star* left Shanghai on the 27th day of November for Hongkong with a cargo of Cotton, and on the 30th November at 1.30 A.M. was wrecked on the N. W. part of the island of Formosa about 15 miles W. S. W. from this Port. It was blowing a gale from N. N. E. with very thick rainy and squally weather; we were in the breakers before we saw anything, the vessel struck very heavily and soon made water in the hold, green seas breaking over her fore and aft. I took in all sail on the main-mast, and manœuvred with the head yards and sails, and tried to prevent her from getting broadside to the breakers, and save her from breaking to pieces officers and crew obeyed promptly, and coolly as if nothing had taken place. At the squall passed over we could see a black streak to leeward of us like a low bank; we were well inside of the outer breakers, but the vessel was still striking heavily and turning head to the breakers, I cut away fore and main-mast which eased her a great deal. It was lucky for us that it was high water when the vessel struck as that brought her close in to the dry beach at low tide, and left but five feet water alongside when we went on shore, and 4 feet inside in her hold. A little after 8 A.M. I took my wife and child in the boat, second officer and two men to guide her. There were already about 2,000 Chinese on the beach who surrounded us when close in, and took the men out of the boat. All the natives had knives in their hands, they stripped us of all we possessed except our underclothes and brutally treated us. I thought they would have strangled my wife before they got her entirely stripped of money, jewels, gold watch and chain, &c. then we were taken to the beach, where with difficulty found our child a boy of five years old, among the crowd. We were then conducted to a farmer's house barehealed and barefooted it raining and blowing all the time. After getting to the house about three miles from the wreck we had to dry what clothes we had left on us and in that state we were kept in bondage for eight days; three more of the crew having been stripped joined us during the day which made nine in one house. The Chif mate, and four men got clear, and started for the port of Tamsui, and arrived there the next day. The room where we were confined, measured 10 and 12 feet, with a cattle pen on each side of us, not very pleasant quarters I can assure you. The suspense of not knowing what they intended to do with us was almost as bad as the landing. We were watched day and night; they wanted a ransom of one thousand dollars for us which we found out afterwards, as we had no interpreter we could not understand a single word they said.

The vessel was stripped of all belonging to her in two days; they never allowed us to go near the wreck. They kept pretty well out here now, and divided the spoils among them; at the house where we were they had eight bales of cotton, and sundry articles of our clothing, spars, some of the rigging and canvass. I had on board five hundred dollars in silver and gold, all gone. The outer breakers are about 2,000 yards outside the wreck. I am informed that there is about 4,000 working men in this valley and a desperate set they are; at the time of our landing they looked more like savages than anything else.

Had it not been for the very prompt and energetic measures taken by the Baron de Méritens Foreign Commissioner of Customs of Foochow, and Special Delegate to inquiring into Foreign affairs on this Island, from the Governor of the Fokin Province also the prompt assistance of Commander Packe of H. M. gun-boat *Snap*, we should have been in bondage still. On the 9th of December Commander Packe had a volunteer force ready—a part of his own crew, and part from the merchant shipping in Port, to take us by force of arms if the ransom was not paid or satisfactorily arranged.

We are also under great obligations to Mr. Macphail for a home for all hands during their stay at Tamsui. Mr. Macphail and Capt. Thornhill of the American barque *Golden Gate* separately offered to pay the ransom no matter how high, and the volunteers were ready to die or release us.

THE wreck of the barque *Lucky Star* was sold by Auction in Tamsui to Mr. Macphail for the sum of twenty dollars—the Captain and crew proceeded to Amoy in the Danish barque *Rosko*.

Capt. Nelson of the *Lucky Star* lately wrecked on Formosa, desires us to publish the following—

"On our arrival at Amoy, Capt. Ranlett of the American ship *Surprise* came immediately and offered us a home, which we thankfully accepted. Our old friends Mr. Doty, Mr. Lee and wife, were among the first to welcome us, doing all in their power to make us more comfortable. The ladies of Amoy, namely, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. Carnegie. Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Adriance and Mrs. Ostrom, very generously supplied my wife with numerous articles of clothing. A large quantity of Amoy cloth for boys clothing. All this kindness was most gratifying and merits the warmest acknowledgments. Should any of these kind people ever be overtaken (which God forbid) with such a calamity as reduced my family to the state we were in when a kind providence threw us to their door, may they stumble on good Samaritans, to supply their wants and alleviate their distress, with the same unsparing hand as they extended to us."

We would further beg leave to acknowledge publicly the kindness, hospitality, and constant attention of officers of the United States war steamer *Wyoming*, which vessel brought us down from Amoy to this colony."

WE have been favored with the following important and startling item of news. The Brig *Martha and Emily*, Captain Carter, which left Shanghai on the 31st October, last for Ningpo, left Amoy for Taiwan in the early part of last month, but went ashore on the coast of Formosa, and was immediately deserted by her crew, Captain Carter, however stood by his calling, and would not leave her. The consequences was, that he was shot through the head by a party of natives who wanted to loot the vessel.

A gun boat has been sent over to enquire into, and, if necessary, take steps in the matter.—*Shanghai Recorder*.

LOSS OF THE "ATIET ROHOMAH."—The *Empress* reports having picked up the crew of the Arab ship *Atiet Rohoman*, consisting of fifty-four men, they having been in the longboat two days without water or food. Their ship foundered at sea, in Lat. 21.08 N. long. 67.28 E., in a most severe gale. The Captain and crew lost everything belonging to them.

On the 25th ultimo, sent the crew of the lost vessel in their own boat to a ship proceeding to Calcutta, but her name could not be ascertained by the Captain of the *Empress*.—*Hongkong Shipping List*.

THE schooner *Emma* reports having seen a large Ship supposed to be American, on her beam ends—deserted in Lat. 20°48' N. and long. 113°55' E., was unable to ascertain her name.—*Shanghai Recorder*.

IMPORTANT CUSTOMS CASE.

SUPREME COURT—PLEA SIDE.

Hongkong, Thursday, 11th Dec. 1862.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE W. H. ADAMS, C. J.)

Johnson & Co. vs. Walter H. Medhurst H. M.'s Consul at Shanghai.

In this case an application was made by the plaintiff's counsel for a mandamus against Walter H. Medhurst, H. M.'s consul at Shanghai, to compel him to adjudicate in the matter of the confiscation of certain goods by the Taoutai of Shanghai. On that application a *rule nisi* was granted, made returnable this day.

Mr. Pollard for the plaintiffs.

The Attorney General, with Mr. Owen, for the defendant.

The Attorney General said that the application was on the face of it, a mandamus asked for to run into the Empire of China. A writ of mandamus has a specific character. It is defined by Blackstone in Bacon's abridgment, and in other Books, as a prerogative writ running within the Queen's dominions. Now China is not the Queen's dominions; China is a great and friendly nation, and we have no power there; and unless your Lordship says it is the Queen's dominions, a mandamus cannot issue. That we have certain judicial rights there is very true, but a mandamus implies Sovereign rights, without which it cannot issue. Now you might as well issue a writ to a consul in France, as in China; and that, your lordship knows, cannot be done. In all authorities on the subject, precisely the same words are used. China is an independent nation, and has an independent sovereign. I lay down this broad principle that a writ cannot lie even in aid of the judicial power of the consul, because it is not the Queen's Dominions.

Chief Justice: Surely sovereigns may also stipulate that a writ shall run.

Attorney General *Jure gentium* this writ would not hold, unless it could be shown that it was within the treaty, which it is not. Then again, I ask your Lordship to consider what is the character of a consul. The plaintiff's affidavit says that the goods are detained for duties that go to the Empire of China. From the character of a consul it is plain that a Consul cannot adjudicate where the revenue of the Empire is on one side, and an English merchant on the other. The representative of the Imperial government has done certain acts, and those are not a subject for the consul who is a subordinate officer, but for the government. And Mr. Medhurst has taken this view of the case, and said "I can't act judicially in the matter, and so I have referred the case to Mr. Bruce."

Chief Justice: One of the independent rights of an absolute sovereign is the right to try all subjects residing in his dominions; but that does not exist in China, British subjects in China being sent here for trial.

Attorney-General: That is an express concession by treaty. What I contend for is that China is an independent state, and being so cannot be interfered with by any one out of it; and that a commercial officer has no power to adjudicate a question affecting the government.

Chief Justice: If an independent state has given authority to some officer to do a certain act, I don't see anything to prevent it. The question seems to be two fold. Has the sovereign of an independent state given a right to an inferior person: and if not originally given by treaty, has it been given since.

Attorney General: I will then ask my learned friend for the plaintiffs what article of the treaty he stands upon.

Mr. Pollard: Upon 67 Vict: ch. 94, which shows her Majesty's jurisdiction, and that she has jurisdiction in China.

Attorney General: But the case here is not between British subjects.

Chief Justice: Why not? As it comes before the Court today it is between Bulkeley Johnson and Walter H. Medhurst.

Attorney General: Mr. Johnson's affidavit is the foundation of the writ, and in that affidavit he says the Taoutai of Shanghai has done certain acts. I submit that the court has no power to issue a mandamus on the facts as stated in the affidavit.

Chief Justice: If you think there is anything in the objection you have raised, Mr. Attorney, of course you may urge it.

Attorney General: I do think the objection a valid one, and I rest my case on it.

Mr. Pollard: The analogy between a mandamus and other writs is precise. A writ will run wherever British subjects go. A writ of the Court of Westminster is as effectual whether the person to whom it is directed live in France or Timbuctoo, as though he lived in England; if he does not answer, the court will proceed, and if he has property, it will be seized and sold. It is not competent to the court to question her Majesty's jurisdiction in China; it does not matter how she has got it—it is sufficient that she has it. The order in council of June 1853 is of the same force here as an act of parliament; and if Mr. Walter H. Medhurst cannot dispute that, he cannot deny that he is a judge of certain jurisdiction; and if he is that, he cannot refuse to carry out the order of a superior tribunal. He has no diplomatic function; he is a mere national commercial agent, and it is not for him to cast any doubt upon the duty delegated to him—it is incumbent upon him to perform that public duty. There can be no doubt that the Court of Queen's Bench has power to command him to do all that he is empowered to do by the order in council.

Attorney General: That is limited to territory.

Chief Justice: We must not shut our eyes to the fact that this is a question between the Taoutai or superintendent of customs at Shanghai acting for the Chinese government, and a British subject; and that the real question is, Has this court the power to interfere?

Mr. Pollard: The fifth section of the order in council enacts that what he should do on information or complaint: he is to "call and examine witnesses." Now this the consul did not do. When the plaintiff, wrote to him, offering to give security for the goods, Mr. Medhurst says he will refer the matter to Mr. Bruce, and that Mr. Johnson hears is that his goods are sold, and the proceeds confiscated. In reply to Mr. Johnson's letter, the consul admits that he is entitled to a judicial investigation.

Chief Justice: It seems very plain from the present application that the consul steered clear of acknowledging any jurisdiction over the goods.

Mr. Pollard: But I urge upon your lordship that there was such an infringement by Johnson & Co. represented, that the consul was compelled to go on. The power and the duty of the consul is clear. Your lordship has power to do here what the Court of Queen's Bench has power to do in England. I submit that by 6 and 7 vict. c 94, sect. 2 this court has the same power as Queen's Bench, and that Mr. Medhurst acting in China, as though he were acting in this colony.

Chief Justice: Her Majesty has not jurisdiction in Shanghai.

Mr. Pollard: The Act of parliament says she has.

Chief Justice: She has jurisdiction in Shanghai, but not territorial jurisdiction. Mr. Medhurst has certain jurisdiction over British subjects.

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Mr. Pollard: It is important for your lordship to issue a mandamus, it follows that your lordship has power to compel Mr Medhurst to do what he has refused to do. If your lordships hold to the contrary, then there is no redress, for if this court cannot compel him, the court of Queen's Bench cannot.

Chief Justice: My power is limited to Hongkong and its dependencies.

Mr. Pollard: By a local order in council; but the act of parliament gives you greater power—it says, "all courts." Now if your lordship thinks your jurisdiction is not clear you have the privilege of referring to the Secretary of State and were you to do this, the Secretary of State would refer you to Lord Clarenden's declaration; and that is what I call a State paper. If Her Majesty has the power of jurisdiction, the consul has, because the Queen has delegated it to him; and if he has the power of jurisdiction, then this court has the power to issue a mandamus. It is not the amount at stake that has brought the plaintiffs to this court; it is from knowing that it was a pure oversight, and in order to bring it to the knowledge of British subjects in Shanghai. Woo the taoutai claimed the right to seize and confiscate the goods; and the power, I urge strongly, has been given up to us by the Chinese government to adjudicate upon questions in which British subjects are involved. I will read an affidavit to show that this case occurred without any fraudulent intent on the part of Johnson & Co.

Chief Justice. That is not charged, I think.

Attorney General: O, yes, it is expressly charged in the petition that there was no fraudulent intent.

Mr. Pollard: A permit was applied for for land 80 bales grey shirtings, and by an inadvertence of the clerk the 80 bales were said to contain 2,000 pieces. Now the customs officials knew that 80 bales must contain 4000 pieces, as every bale of grey shirtings contains the same number of pieces. A bale means a package containing a certain number of pieces. Now Johnson & Co. applied for 80 bales, and the Taoutai seized 22 bales which had been landed; had the Taoutai not known that it was an oversight, he would have seized the whole 80 bales, and not sought to enforce a penalty, for fraudulent intent with regard to the 22 bales only.

Chief Justice: The question is one of that important character that will justify an appeal to the highest tribunal. I am not quite sure that if any case like this up to the higher tribunal could be so formed as to include all the points which are of importance. I think my jurisdiction is limited, and has not been extended by the act of Parliament which has been referred to—the act complained of having been done by a person holding an official position as an officer of customs, and as such being an officer of the Chinese government, he is responsible to his own master, and is not to be made responsible upon the complaint of a British subject to a consul; and I therefore think that the *rule nisi* for a mandamus must be discharged.

Attorney General: I must ask your lordship, to discharge the *rule nisi* with costs.

Mr. Pollard: I would ask your lordship to frame your judgment in such a way as either to enable the parties to go by way of appeal to the Privy Council, or to go to the Court of Queen's Bench, in England, as it may be a question whether the Queen's Bench has not power and I submit your lordship will make no order as regards costs.

Attorney General: Your lordship has decided that Mr. Medhurst has been brought here without proper authority, and your lordship must see that he came here merely out of respect to the Court. And that being so, and there being no blame attributable to him, I submit he is entitled to his costs.

Chief Justice: I have no objection, if Mr. Medhurst does not receive his costs from another source out of which it is known that such expences are paid, to give him a certificate that there has been no impropriety on his part in the matter; but I do not think I can make any order as to costs.—*Daily Press*.

THE CAFE.

ANOTHER KAFIR PROPHET.—A prophet has made his appearance at Kreli's Great Place. The impostor says that he was killed by the chief Kreli some eight years ago, and the latter verifies the statement, evidently for the sake of turning the deception to his own account. One of the prophecies already afloat is that all the cattle killed during Umlakaza's time are to rise from beneath the earth during the present year.—*Argus, December* 13.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "QUEEN OF THE SOUTH."—The following is a copy of the ship's report: "Sailed from Gravesend originally on the 15th October, at five p.m. On the night of the 17th encountered, in the Channel, a furious storm from the south-west, and put back into the Downs on the morning of the 18th. In rounding to off Deal a portion of the machinery gave way, and it was deemed advisable to return to Gravesend for repairs, which were not fully effected until Monday, the 27th. Left again on the 28th at seven a.m., with wind at west. Sighted Start lighthouse at ten p.m. of the 29th, and lost sight of English land on the 30th. Proceeded solely under steam with strong head wind down to Madeira, and fell in with the north-east trade winds below the Canary Islands, when screw was feathered, and ship proceeded under canvas to 15 north; thence occasionally steaming with light weather to the line which was crossed (under canvas) at 17.52 west at noon of the 20th November. Continued under sail across the south-east trades till 28.44 west was reached, where it fell calm, and steam was again got up and remained in operation until the 1st December, when a fair breeze from northward sprung up, and canvas alone was thereafter resorted to with some advantage, the average daily run being about two hundred and ten miles, while on Sunday, the 7th, two hundred and sixty-three were accomplished. Wind continued favourable until the morning of the 8th, when it fell calm; got up steam, making with it alone eight knots; 9th, light airs from north-west; 10th, same weather; 11th, anchored in Table Bay, forty-three days from England. Note. Between the nights of the 17th and 20th October, several hundreds of vessels of all sizes were either lost or disabled in the British Channel and east coast, the gale then raging with greater fury than known for many years past, and immense sacrifice of life and property consequently resulted; amongst others the bark *Lotus*, Captain *Maenicl*, which loaded wool at this port last season, but then on her voyage from Demerara to London, struck the shore while running for the Downs, and all hands miserably perished. During the days alluded to news of fresh disasters was being telegraphed to Lloyds from all parts of the coast *every alternate minute*.—*Id.*

SINGAPORE.

THE British Steamer *Bombay Castle*, Capt. Wadge, from Hongkong the 27th ultimo, arrived here on the morning of the 4th current, having encountered a heavy gale and sprung a leak off the Paracels, and is now repairing damages.—*Free Press, Jan.* 8.

BUT the most serious affair of all is the murder of a Kling man by some French sailors from the transport ship *European*, which was at the time alongside New Harbor Wharf. It seems that a body of about 100 men were allowed to land and stay ashore after dark. Many of them had evidently been drinking and become boisterous, for about 10 o'clock large numbers were prowling about the roads committing all sorts of violence. It was at this time that the murder took place. The victim was the keeper of a spirit shop and what cause of offence he had given is not known, but he was seen running from three sailors, who overtook him and knocked him down killing him; the first blow seems to have caused death, but he had evidently been fearfully beaten afterwards for his head was literally battered to pieces. Great caution has been observed by our authorities in the treatment of the case, and the French Consul has invariably been advised of all that we have done. The prisoners are now in custody charged with the crime; they were at once given up by the French Consul and will most likely be tried at the next Criminal Session.—*Straits Times, Jan.* 8.

THE most important news from the surrounding parts is that from Saigon. It appears that the Anamese have risen in considerable strength and attacked the French troops in various parts. Report says, that a guard of six men stationed some 9 miles from Saigon have been completely cut off and, it is feared, destroyed. It is also reported that the Telegraph Station near Cape St. James was surprised and all the people killed.—*Id.*

MEMORIALS OF PRINCE ALBERT.*

(*From the Times, Dec.* 15.)

YESTERDAY, the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort, was the renewal of grief to more than one illustrious mourner. This morning, when the year has fully sped, is not inaptly chosen for the appearance of a volume which to some imperfect extent re-embodies the mind of the deceased Prince. In this volume we have the speeches and addresses which were from time to time publicly made by Prince Albert. Many of us remember the surprise with which the earliest of these were received by the public. They first taught us that the young Prince who had been received so joyously by the people as the handsome husband of their young Queen was something more than a youth who could lead a Court revel gracefully and pace creditably through a regal ceremonial. We learnt from these speeches that we had taken to us as the First Counsellor of our Queen and the father of our future Kings and Queens, and a thoughtful man. We were startled to find, instead of the commonplaces of a State speech, deep and original observations which made us all think and question and criticize. We might differ—and some of us often did differ—but we were all struck by discovering massive metal where we had looked only for gilding more or less burnished. All these speeches are now collected "at the express desire and under the sanction of Her Majesty."

Under more favourable circumstances Prince Albert might possibly have been an orator; but his was a position to which all the conditions of oratorical success were denied. "*Multos desertos audivi*," said the great Roman master of oratory, "*eloquentem neminem.*" It was open to Prince Albert to be neither *desertus* nor *eloquens*. Neither pleasing fluency nor rushing passion would be tolerable in the oratory of a Prince whose words came heavy with authority. To be sober and moderate, to enounce no doubtful propositions, to provoke no disputation, to confine himself within the limits of common sense, was all that could be expected from him. Wit, raillery, irony, bold illustrations, and facetious anecdotes were all denied to him. The utmost he might do was to delve a little deeper into the subject than others had before him, and to half uncover some undeveloped truth, which still lay below the daylight.

The editor of this volume has taken a discriminating view of his own and his subject's powers. He says:—

"After reading continuously the speeches of any remarkable man, we generally seek to discover what is the thread which has run more or less distinct through which his pearls of rhetoric or of fancy have been strung; and if we were asked what is this leading idea with the Prince, we might safely reply, the beauty of usefulness. His speeches, though short, are singularly exhaustive of the subject. As an instance, take his speech at the Servants' Provident Benevolent Society. 'I conceive,' he said, 'that this society is founded upon a right principle when it follows out the dictates of a correct appreciation of human nature, which requires every man, by personal exertion and according to his own choice, to work out his own happiness, which prevents his valuing, nay, even feeling satisfaction at, the prosperity which others have made for him. It is founded on a right principle, because it endeavours to trace out a plan, according to which, by providence, by self-denial and perseverance, not only the servant is raised in his physical and moral condition, but the master also will be taught how to direct his efforts in aiding the servant in his labour to secure to himself resources in case of sickness, old age, and want of employment. It is founded on a right principle, because in its financial scheme there is no temptation held out to the servant by the prospect of probable extravagant advantages, which may lead to transforming confidence into a species of gambling; by convivial meetings, which lead him to ulterior expense; or by the privilege of balloting for the few prizes, which draws him into all the waste of time and excitement of an electioneering contest."

We extract another very just remark from the editor's introduction:—

"Again, another characteristic in the Prince's speeches is the evident desire in them to get at the law or the principle upon which the matter in question should be settled. As an instance of this I would adduce the following extract from his speech when laying the first stone of the Birmingham and Midland Institute:—'Should such knowledge we are condemned to one of three states—either we merely go on to do things just as our fathers did, and for no better reason than because they did so; or, trusting to some personal authority, we adopt at random the recommendation of some specific in a speculative hope that it may answer; or lastly, and this is the most favourable case, we ourselves improve upon certain processes; but this can only be the result of an experience hardly earned and dearly bought, and which, after all, can only embrace a comparatively short space of time and a small number of experiments. From none of these courses can we hope for much progress; for the mind, however ingenious, has no materials to work with, and remains in presence of phenomena the causes of which are hidden from it. But these laws of nature, these divine laws, are capable of being discovered and understood, and of being taught and made our own. This is the task of science, and, while science discovers and teaches these laws, art teaches their application. No pursuit is therefore too insignificant not to be capable of becoming the subject both of science and art."

Another phrase of kindly sympathy occurs in the speech at the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy:—

"Gentlemen,—The appellation of a 'money making parson' is not only a reproach but a condemnation for a clergyman, depriving him at once of all influence over his congregation; yet this man, who has to shun opportunities for acquiring wealth open to most of us, and who has himself only an often scanty life income allotted to him for his services, has a wife and children, like ourselves; and we wish him to have the same solicitude for their welfare which we feel for our own."

These, however, are small matters. His estimate of the character of Sir Robert Peel is a larger effort. "There is but one alloy," the Prince said,

"To my feelings of satisfaction and pleasure in seeing you here assembled again, and that is, the painful remembrance that one is missing from among us who felt so warm an interest in our scheme and took so active a part in promoting its success, the last act of whose public life was attending at the Royal Commission; my admiration for whose talents and character, and gratitude for whose devotion to the Queen and private friendship towards myself, I feel a consolation in having this public opportunity to express. Only at our last meeting we were still admiring his eloquence and the earnestness with which he appealed to you to uphold, by your exertions and personal sacrifices, what was to him the highest object, the honour of his country; he met you the following day, together with other Commissioners, to confer with you upon the details of our undertaking; and you must have been struck, as everybody has been who has had the benefit of his advice upon practical points, with the attention, care, and sagacity with which he treated the minutest details, proving that to a great mind nothing is little, from the knowledge that in the moral and intellectual as in the physical world the smallest point is only a link in that great chain, and holds its appointed place in that great whole which is governed by the Divine wisdom. The constitution of Sir Robert Peel's mind was peculiarly that of a statesman, and of an English statesman; he was liberal from feeling, but conservative upon principal; while his impulse drove him to foster progress, his sagacious mind and great experience showed him how easily the whole machinery of State and of society is deranged, and how important but how difficult also it is to direct its further development in accordance with its fundamental principles, like organic growth in nature. It was peculiar to him that, in great things as in small, all the difficulties and objections occurred to him first. He would anxiously consider them, pause, and warn against rash resolutions; but having convinced himself, after a long and careful investigation, that a step was not only right to be taken, but of the practical mode also of safely taking it, it became to him a necessity and duty take it; all his caution and apparent timidity changed into courage and power of action, and at the same time readiness cheerfully to make any personal sacrifice which its execution might demand."

This volume contains, however, something more than a collection of speeches already known to the public. The Queen has chosen this occasion to make known the secret details of the correspondence which took place in 1850, when it was rumoured that the Prince was about to assume the position of Commander-in-Chief. We have here a memorandum written by the Prince relating all the facts, and from this it appears that it was the Prince himself who, in the exercise of his own excellent sense, withstood the suggestions of the Duke of Wellington, who desired to invest him with this great command. The words which in the volume before us usher in the memorandum of the Prince are very remarkable, and will be read by the public with even more interest than the memorandum itself:—

"In allowing this memorandum of the Prince to be published, the Queen is also actuated by another motive in addition to those which have already been mentioned. It affords Her Majesty a fitting opportunity for expressing, in the most clear and ample manner, that which for many years she has desired to express. During the Prince's life the Queen often longed to make known to the world the everpresent, watchful, faithful, invaluable aid which she received from the Prince Consort in the conduct of the public business. Her Majesty could hardly endure even then to be silent on this subject, and not to declare how much her reign owed to him. And now the Queen can no longer refrain from uttering what she has so long felt, and from proclaiming the irreparable loss to the public service, as well as to herself and to her family, which the Prince's death has occasioned. The position of Her Majesty, for many years accustomed to this loving aid, and now suddenly bereft of it, can with difficulty be imagined to the full extent of its heaviness and its sadness. Desolate and sombre, as the Queen most deeply feels, lies the way before her;—a path, however, of duty and of labour, which, relying on the loyal attachment and sympathy of her people, she will, with God's blessing, strive to pursue; but where she fears her faltering steps will often show they lack the tender and affectionate support which, on all occasions, Her Majesty was wont to receive from her beloved husband, the Prince."

The occasion of this offer made by the Duke of Wellington may now have passed out of the public memory. It was as follows:—

"On the death of Sir J. Macdonald, the Adjutant-General, in March, 1850, a suggestion was made to amalgamate the two offices of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General under a single head, to be called Chief of the Staff, The Duke of Wellington was in consequence summoned to Windsor, and several conversations ensued in the course of which the Duke proposed that arrangements should be made with a view to the Prince's ultimately succeeding himself as Commander-in-Chief."

The Prince's minutes of the conversation which passed are not given *in extenso*, but the following are the extracts now published:—

"Windsor Castle, April 3, 1850.

"I went yesterday to see the Duke of Wellington in his room after his arrival at the Castle, our conversation soon turning to the question of the vacant Adjutant-Generalship. I asked the Duke what he was prepared to recommend. He said he had had a letter on the subject recommending the union of the two offices of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, and he placed it before me to look at in my hands. He then proceeded to say that he thought it necessary that we should cast our eyes a little before us. He was past 80 years, and would next month enter upon his 82d. He was, thank God! very well and strong, and ready to do anything; but he could not last for ever, and in the natural course of events we must look to a change before long. As long as he was there he did the duty of all the offices himself. . . . To form a new office by uniting the duties of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster General in the person of a Chief of the Staff, as was the practice in some foreign armies, would be to appoint two different persons to do the same duty, which would never answer. The Chief of the Staff would also have to subdivide his office into an Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General's Department, and nothing would be gained.

"However, the Duke saw the greatest advantage in having a Chief of the Staff, if, after his death, that arrangement should be made which he had always looked to, and which he considered the best—viz, that I should assume the command of the army.

"He was sure I could and do it without such a Chief of the Staff, who would be responsible before the public, and carry on the official communications with the other Government departments. For this contingency he was prepared to organize the machinery now, and he would answer for its success. . . . .

"I answered to the Duke that I should be very slow to make up my mind to undertake so great a responsibility without the most mature deliberation on account of my want of military experience, &c. (to which the Duke replied, that with good honest intentions one could do a great deal, and that he should not be the least afraid on that score)—whether I could perform the duties consistently with my other avocations, as I should not like to undertake what I could not carry through, not knowing what time or attention they would require.

"The Duke answered, that it would certainly require both time and attention, for nothing could be done without my knowledge, or without my order, but that the detail would be worked out by the Chief of the Staff. He had thoroughly considered that, and would make it work. . . . He always stood up for the principle of the army being commanded by the Sovereign, and he deservedly took to make the practice agree with the theory by scrupulously taking on every point the Queen's pleasure before he acted. But, were he gone, he saw no security, unless I undertook the command myself, and thus supplied what was deficient in the constitutional working of the theory arising from the circumstance of the present Sovereign being a lady. Strictly constitutionally I should certainly be responsible for my conduct before the world in general the Chief of the Staff would bear the responsibility, and for that office the man of the greatest name and weight in the army ought to be selected. He repeated that he thought this the most desirable arrangement, and would at once work it out to the best of his ability. . . . . I begged him to leave me time to consider the proposal.

"In the evening the Queen gave the Duke of Wellington an audience, I being present. After having set out by saying he was most anxious to let the Queen know and feel all he knew and felt about it—in fact, to think aloud—the Duke repeated what he had said to me in the morning, and we discussed the question further. I said that there were several points which still required to be considered. . . . The offer was so tempting to a young man that I felt bound to look most closely to all the objections to it in order to come to a right decision. . . . The Queen, as a lady, was not able at all times to perform the many duties imposed upon her; moreover, she had no private secretary who worked for her, as former Sovereigns had had. The only person who helped her and who could assist her in the multiplicity of work which ought to be done by the Sovereign was myself. I should be very sorry to undertake any duty which would absorb my time and attention so much for one department as to interfere with my general usefulness to the Queen. . . . The Queen added that I already worked harder than she liked to see and than she thought was good for my health,* which I did not allow—answering that, on the contrary, business must naturally increase with time, and ought to increase, if the Sovereign's duties to the country were to be thoroughly performed; but that I was anxious no more should fall upon her than could be helped.

"The Duke seemed struck with this consideration, and said he had not overlooked it, but might not have given it all the weight it deserved, and that he would reflect further upon it.

"We agreed at last that this question could not be satisfactorily solved unless we knew the exact duties which had to be performed; and the Queen charged the Duke to draw up the memorandum in which these should be detailed, and his general opinion explained, so that we might found a decision on that paper. This the Duke promised to do.

"Windsor Castle, April 6, 1850.

"After a good deal of reflection on the Duke of Wellington's proposal, I went to pay him a visit yesterday morning in his room, and found him prepared with his memorandum, which he handed me. After having read it, I said to him that I must consider my position as a whole, which was that of the Consort and confidential adviser and assistant of a female Sovereign. Her interest and good should stand foremost, and all other considerations must be viewed in reference to this, and in subordination to it. The question then was simply whether I should not weaken my means of attending to all parts of the constitutional position alike—political, social, and moral—if I devoted myself to a special branch, however important that might be; and that I was afraid this would be the consequence of my becoming Commander-in-Chief. It was quite true that the Sovereign being a lady naturally weakened her relation to the army, and that the duty rested upon me of supplying that deficiency, and would do so still more when the protection which the Duke afforded to the Crown should be unfortunately withdrawn. But I doubted whether this might not be accomplished without my becoming especially responsible for the command of the army. There was no branch of public business in which I was not now supporting the Queen, &c. . . . . The Duke replied he quite saw that my position ought to be looked at as a whole. He felt the extreme difficulty and delicacy of it, and was kind enough to add that he approved of, and the public did full justice to, the way in which I had hitherto maintained it. I begged him to leave me a little time for consideration, that I wanted to study his memorandum, and would finally write to him upon the subject."

Ultimately the Prince formally declined the position in the following admirable letter:—

"My dear Duke,—The Queen and myself have thoroughly considered your proposal to join the offices of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General into one of a Chief of the Staff, with a view to facilitate the future assumption of the command of the army by myself. . . . . The question whether it will be advisable that I should take the command of the army or not has been most anxiously weighed by me, and I have come to the conclusion that my decision ought entirely and solely to be guided by the consideration whether it would interfere with or assist my position of Consort of the Sovereign, and the performance of the duties which this position imposes upon me.

"This position is a most peculiar and delicate one. While a female Sovereign has a great many disadvantages in comparison with a King, yet, if she is married, and her husband understands and does his duty, her position, on the other hand, has many compensating advantages, and, in the long run, will be found even to be stronger than that of a male Sovereign. But this requires that the husband should entirely sink his own individual existence in that of his wife—that he should aim at no power by himself or for himself—should shun all ostentation—assume no separate responsibility before the public—but make his position entirely a part of hers—fill up every gap which as a woman she would naturally leave in the exercise of her regal functions—continually and anxiously watch every part of the public business, in order to be able to advise and assist her at any moment in any of the multifarious and difficult questions or duties brought before her, sometimes international, sometimes political, or social or personal. As the natural head of her family, superintendent of her household, manager of her private affairs, sole confidential adviser in politics, and only assistant in her communications with the officers of the Government, he is besides the husband of the Queen, the tutor of the Royal children, the private secretary of the Sovereign, and her permanent Minister.

"How far would it be consistent with this position to undertake the management and administration of a most important branch of the public service, and the individual responsibility attaching to it—becoming an executive officer of the Crown, receiving the Queen's commands through her Secretaries of State, &c.? I feel sure that, having undertaken the responsibility, I should not be satisfied to leave the business and real work in the hands of another (the Chief of the Staff), but should feel it my duty to look to them myself. But while I should in this manner perform duties which, I am sure, every able General officer who has gained experience in the field would be able to perform better than myself, who have not had the advantage of such experience, most important duties connected with the welfare of the Sovereign would be left unperformed, which nobody could perform but myself. I am afraid, therefore, that I must discard the tempting idea of being placed in command of the British army."

The Queen could not have done greater honour to the memory of her husband than by publishing the history of this great act of self-denial. It is more honourable to him than a hundred monuments. It shows the Prince clear-headed, self-denying, and a statesman in advantageous contrast even with the Duke of Wellington. There will never be a doubt that in this matter the Prince was right and the Duke was wrong. It is one of the purest and the pleasantest chapters of history which has been turned in these days.

* The anxi